

The People's Press.

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NO. 48.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 17th, 1873.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly:

Twelve months have elapsed since your assembly within these halls to legislate for the people of North Carolina, and now you meet again to consider and mature such measures as you may deem conducive to the best interests of our common constituents. It is my duty to give you information of the affairs of the State, and to make such suggestions as I may deem expedient and proper. It is your duty to consider those affairs, and to apply yourselves diligently and faithfully to making such new laws as are necessary, and to revising and modifying such old ones, now in force, as have been found by experience inefficient for the purposes they were intended to accomplish, and wholly to repeal such as have proved to be unnecessary or deleterious.

Our responsibilities are great, and it becomes us not to trust, or to rely upon ourselves for their performance, but to look to a higher source for wisdom and assistance to discharge them.

It is highly gratifying to me to be able to congratulate you upon the fact that North Carolina, during the year now approaching its end, has made rapid strides in the race of improvements; unprecedented abundance has blessed the labors of the thrifty husbandman; the horn of plenty has been emptied into the lap of the industrious farmer; his fields of grain are groaning with the fruits of his toil; his ears have whitened with cotton, the staple that brings wealth and independence to the producer, and gives employment to the million from the time the seed is put into the earth till it is converted into commodities for the use and convenience of mankind. Tobacco, the grass, and almost every product of the soil, have made their harvest return to an increased value in the market. Every branch of industry has prospered; no pestilence or dreadful disease has invaded our territory; no terrible calamity, such as has fallen upon the people of some of our sister States, has visited our people; and above and better than all, the bitter animosities which have heretofore estranged us from one another, are rapidly dying out, and we are becoming more reconciled, and in a short time no resentment or ill-feeling will linger within the breast of any intelligent citizen belonging to our State. Then let us all clap our hands and rejoice, and render thanks to Almighty God for the wonderful and happy change wrought in our midst, and for all his mercies and loving kindnesses vouchsafed to us as a State.

Having heretofore, gentlemen, addressed you at great length, and placed before you my views upon the subjects which I then believed and still believe should command your earnest attention, I do not deem it necessary or useful, at this time, to take labor upon myself, or to consume your time by reiterating, or more fully elaborating the views expressed and urged upon you in my last annual message. After carefully reviewing what is therein written, I find nothing which I desire to change, and I would again adopt the same resolutions and earnestly present them for your consideration, were it not that they fitted heretofore to secure your approbation; therefore it seems proper that I should make other suggestions, tending towards the same end, which it is hoped will be more acceptable to you. I proceed to do so as briefly as I can.

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

There is little or no change in the status of our State debt and finances. Since my message to you last session, no new loans have been contracted, and the whole amount of the debt with interest, including every class of bonds, is something over thirty-eight millions of dollars. I respectfully refer you to the report of our worthy and efficient public Treasurer for a detailed statement of the items which compose our indebtedness. It is not believed by any one, not even by our creditors themselves, that North Carolina should pay the entire amount of her apparent liabilities.

It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the character of the different classes of bonds, or the manner in which many of them were put into market; that subject has been sufficiently discussed heretofore, and every member of this General Assembly is as familiar with it as I am. It has not only been the theme of messages to you, but it has been ably and thoroughly discussed upon all occasions in every county of the State. Our people are all interested in it, and are earnestly desirous that a fair and equal adjustment of it shall be made without further delay. It grows larger and larger every day, and each successive year that it remains upon the tax-payers of the State. I cannot believe, and will not believe, that any considerable portion of the people of North Carolina will ever consent that any part of the honest debt shall be repudiated. Our people may become desperate in property, they may not be able to avoid it, but never will they consent to become bankrupt in reputation by repudiating any part of a debt which the State honestly owes, and which she has undertaken to fulfill the high duty for which she was created, and makes

him a drone and often an outcast in society; unnumbered evils follow in its train. It is your imperative duty to employ every means in your power to destroy this hydra-headed monster; it is your duty to afford means for educating the rising generation, to strike the scales of ignorance and error from the minds of the children of the State, and to afford to every one, of sufficient capacity to receive it, such an education as will qualify them when they arrive at the age of maturity, to make useful members of society and efficient co-laborers in building up the material interests of the State.

Your predecessors performed a noble work by providing for the education of the deaf, the dumb and the blind, and you have persevered in continuing the good work. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually appropriated for the care and culture of these unfortunate classes, and that too, only to qualify them to care for themselves in after life. No one believes that one in a hundred of these unfortunate can ever take upon himself any public responsibility, yet you properly deem it incumbent upon you to provide them with an education. How much more imperative then, should it be upon you to train the minds of those upon whom hereafter will devolve the responsibility of filling the places you and I now occupy. Many of these children whose parents are not able to educate them, will, in all probability, if properly instructed, be prominent in controlling and directing the destiny of the State and of the nation.

As has been suggested on two former occasions, your first care should be to provide a good system of common and graded schools, to which every child in the State may have free access. If there be not a sufficiency of means to keep up these schools throughout the entire year, then let them be operated only during a part of the year. From small beginnings great results will most assuredly flow. When the people once see the benefits which will accrue to their children from, as it were, the mere beginning of an education, they will demand of the law-makers to impose heavier taxes and establish schools of higher grade, until North Carolina shall be second to no State in the Union in affording facilities for a thorough and complete education to every child within her limits. When this is done you will no longer see deserted and desolate places in our territory; then there will be no migration from our midst; no demoralizing influences to enervate the young or enervate the old; our penitentiary, jails and poor houses will be tenanted; no gallows will be erected; no wife heart-broken for her condemned and lost husband; no mother weeping over the sad fate of a once hopeful son; no father bewailing the infamy of a degraded daughter; all these evils will be banished, and our State will bloom and blossom as a garden. Peace, prosperity and happiness will abide with us, and our children's children will rise up and bless the men who provided such a rich inheritance for them.

Proceed then, gentlemen, and provide for this great and good work, and may no longer be green with envy and jealousy for the purpose of securing the intellects of their offspring. Every sensible father will hold up your hands and shower his blessings upon you for the interest you take in the welfare of his children, and will continue to confide in you till you go down to your graves with blushing honors clustering thick around you.

Educate first the masses by establishing separate schools for the different races, and grading them to suit the capacity and advancement of the pupils. When our finances are in a condition to do so, then resuscitate and build up the University, so as to afford to all such as may desire it an education in polite literature and in the higher branches of the arts and sciences, without the necessity of their leaving the State to secure it. Do this, gentlemen, and you will have created for yourselves a monument more enduring than marble or brass, and your names will be handed down to the latest posterity as wise legislators and benefactors to your race and your country.

AN ORPHAN HOUSE.

The Constitution (art. XI, sec. 8) says: "There shall also be such as practicable measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more orphan houses, where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated and taught some business or trade." This is a wise and meritorious provision. It is well known that very few orphans are ever sent to any school, and that most of them are growing up in ignorance of the laws of God and of the laws of their country. Having lost their natural protectors, and feeling that society has failed to afford them the means of improvement, they naturally sink into vice and degradation, and become a plague and a burden to the State. But when destitute orphans learn their obligations to God and to their fellow men, and are taught to support themselves by some honorable occupation, they rise above those temptations which usually ensnare the ignorant, and become useful and respectable citizens. The Constitution therefore sanctions sound political economy, and sympathizes with unfeeling humanity by requiring some suitable provision for the protection and training of the multitude of fatherless, motherless, friendless and penniless orphans, whose sad and sorrowful silence should be their most eloquent advocate.

The Orphan House at Oxford, with sixty rooms and ample grounds, was opened in February last, and is now feeding, clothing and educating more than one hundred children. It has been supported so far by the contributions of the benevolent, and no rigid is the economy with which it is managed that its officers are convinced that ten thousand dollars a year will ensure food, clothing and education for two hundred indigent orphans.

The permanent establishment of at least one Orphan House is therefore certainly practicable, and the people by their liberal contributions, have shown a tender interest in its success and permanence. Your attention is therefore invited to this subject, and the hope expressed that you will find it practicable to do something for these tender years, who have neither father nor mother, nor friends, nor money for their temporal wants, and for their eternal interests.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Under our form of Government, any male citizen of the State, above a certain age, of ordinary intelligence and good moral character, has an equal right, under the law, with any other, to participate in the administration of justice in our Courts. There are certain public duties devolved upon every free male citizen who possesses the foregoing qualifications, and no man, simply on account of his color or previous condition of servitude, should be denied the privilege of discharging those duties. I am induced to call your attention to this subject because of the complaints made to me, that in certain counties, containing a large colored population, (many of whom are men of intelligence and worth,) the county commissioners, whose duty it is to make the panels and draw jurors by lot, have maliciously excluded from the jury box all the white citizens. Such conduct is a gross violation of the Constitution, and is well calculated to dispirit and irritate the class whom they exclude, and impress them with the notion that they cannot obtain a redress of their grievances or have justice rendered to them when engaged in litigation with the whites. I am fully aware, that as a general rule, the colored population are not as well qualified for jurors as are the whites. Very few of the present generation of the colored people are able to read or write, or in truth have any education at all; but yet, there are a few in almost every county, and a goodly number in some of them, who are qualified to act as jurors, and their rights should be recognized and respected. It is a fact which cannot be successfully controverted, that before the late war it was no uncommon occurrence to see white men, who did not know a letter in a book, sitting in the jury box to try cases of momentous importance. Not only was it so in the olden times, but it is the case even at this day and time; and I am free to say that these unlettered jurors as often arrive at correct conclusions as do those who have had better advantages. It is the law that all, without distinction of color or previous condition, are entitled to the privileges of the jury-box; then let the law be promptly enforced, or heavy penalties imposed upon those whose duty it is to execute it if they fail to perform that duty.

I desire also to call attention to a crying evil of the times. It is becoming an almost every day occurrence for persons to commit crime in broad daylight and in the presence of spectators, and sometimes even in the presence of officers of the law, and are allowed to make their escape without an effort being made to arrest them. I am almost persuaded, from the circumstances attending some of these escapes, and that they are permitted because of the hope and expectation, that a reward will be offered for the apprehension of the offenders and opportunity given to some bystander to make money by an arrest of the guilty, and share it with the officer who has failed to make the arrest himself.

It is not infrequently happens, after a reward has been offered, that the criminal is soon caught in the very neighborhood where the crime was committed, thus proving, beyond reasonable doubt, that the sworn officers of the law had been grossly derelict in the discharge of their duties. Even after arrest and commitment to jail, prisoners frequently make their escape through the carelessness or collusion of the jailor, and the State is put to a heavy expense for their recapture; yet it rarely happens that an indictment is preferred against the party whom the law holds responsible for the safe-keeping of prisoners. To permit an escape from custody is as much a violation of the criminal law, as is murder, arson, perjury or any other offense named in the calendar, and Judges, Solicitors and Grand Jurors should cause all escapes to be inquired into and promptly prosecuted, so as to punish the guilty parties and protect the treasury of the State. And you, legislators, should see to it, that the law is made so stringent as to compel these officials to discharge this duty, if they will not voluntarily do so.

RAILROADS.

The commissioners, appointed by an act of this General Assembly at its last session, to arbitrate and adjust the troubles growing out of the management and litigation of the Western North Carolina Railroad matters, have given the subject their earnest consideration, and while they have not been able to adjust these difficulties it has been their steady purpose to rescue from the present wreck all that can possibly be saved. As the best means for accomplishing this, I beg leave to suggest some legislation, by which our railway system may yet be secured to our State and for the benefit of our people.

The Internal Improvement policy of the State, as plainly indicated by legislation for the last quarter of a century, has been to establish a grand trunk or line of railway from Beaufort Harbor to the Tennessee and Georgia roads. First, we had the charter for the North Carolina Railroad Company, then followed the Atlantic and North Carolina and the Western North Carolina Railroad Companies traversing the whole State from East to West. The line from Salisbury to Paint Rock was intended to form a connection, ultimately, with Memphis, and that from Asheville in the direction of Dalton to connect ultimately with the Georgia roads. These would form important tributaries to the North Carolina Railroad and would constitute a business over land roads, at its eastern terminus, a line of steamship for foreign, as well as home markets. No statement of facts, nor argument, is now needed to sustain the wisdom of this policy, and with prudent and able management, I believe, it is within our power to make it successful.

This is no new scheme of mine, suggested by our present railroad complications, but it is one I have entertained for a long series of years, and which in August 1866, when the Western North Carolina Railroad Company was comparatively free from debt, and while I was President of the company, was urged by me upon the stockholders in annual meeting assembled. I beg to be pardoned by your honorable body for quoting to you an extract taken from my report made at that time to the

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

This corporation, by authority of an act of the General Assembly, ratified on the 20th day of December, 1866, entitled "An act to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to complete its road, pay its debt to the State, and extend its road to the Tennessee line," did, in the year 1867, issue certain bonds with coupons attached, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and falling due in 1887 and 1897 respectively. For the purpose of securing the principal and interest on said bonds as they became due, the said company executed and delivered to certain trustees living in New York, a mortgage deed, conveying in substance all the property of said company, including franchises, &c., &c. in said mortgage deed is contained, among other things, the following provision, to-wit: "In case default shall be made in payment of any half-year's interest on any of the aforesaid bonds, the said trustees shall continue for the period of three months after the coupon shall become due, and thereupon the principal of said bonds shall become due and payable, anything in said bonds to the contrary notwithstanding." By an ordinance of the Convention of 1868, entitled "An ordinance reducing the amount of bonds to be issued by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co." the number of said bonds was reduced to the amount of two million five hundred thousand dollars worth, and the State became endorser of said mortgage bonds to the amount of one million dollars. The State, having a substantial interest in the property of said Railroad Company as a second mortgage, by virtue of an act of Assembly, ratified 29th January, 1869, made large appropriations to said company, amounting in the aggregate to some four million dollars. None of the bonds issued under said ordinance of said act of the General Assembly, have been returned to the State Treasury as required by law, and a portion of their proceeds has gone into the hands of the officers of the company. The semi-annual interest upon some of the bonds, secured by the mortgage, became due, and I am informed, was not paid according to the requirements of that instrument.

In consequence of the failure of the company to pay the interest, the whole debt, principal as well as interest, became due, and the trustees brought their action to foreclose said mortgage, making the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, the State of North Carolina, and others, defendants. Application was made to me as Governor, through their agents and attorneys, to acknowledge service of process and enter an appearance for the State, so as to enable them to have their suit finally and lawfully adjudicated. After consultation with the Hon. W. M. Shippen, then Attorney General of North Carolina, I positively refused to comply with their request, and the trustees would stipulate, in writing, to release the State from all liability by reason of her endorsement of the bonds, and to cancel the bonds endorsed by her. This proposition was eventually agreed to by the trustees, and in pursuance of it the State was released and the bonds cancelled, during the past summer, in the city of New York, under the supervision of E. J. Hale, Esq., whom I appointed to act as agent for North Carolina in that behalf. The mortgage was then foreclosed and the road sold to the Carolina Central Railway Company.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION WORKS.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, in the Executive office at Raleigh, on the third day of June, 1873, it was ordered, (all the managers being present) that the State's interest in said works be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on specified terms and conditions, at Lockville, in Chatham county, after due advertisement in certain newspapers. Advertisement was made as ordered, and on the 8th of July, the day appointed for the sale, said works were offered at public auction at Lockville. No one present making a bid for the property, three of the managers (a majority of the board) being present, held a meeting on the spot, changed the terms of sale, and immediately, without further notice, put up the property a second time for sale, when it was knocked off to certain parties at the price of twelve hundred dollars, cash in hand. This amount was forthwith paid to the treasurer of the Company, and a deed, conveying title, prepared and signed by the managers who were present. I was necessarily absent at that important public business, and was not present.

Heretofore presented for my signature, as President of the Board, I declined to sign it, for the reason that the sale was not made on the terms advertised, but on terms much more favorable to purchasers and which, if they had been generally known, might have induced other bidders to attend, and caused the property to bring a better price. I am informed, however, that the purchasers have accepted the deed without my signature, and have such title to property as can be invested in them by the managers who did sign it. It may be that the sale is a good one for the State, and that if the new terms had been extensively known that the property would not have commanded a higher price; upon those points I am not informed; still I did not feel authorized to approve of it and affix my name to the deed for the reasons above set forth.

I have deemed it my duty to give you this information to enable you to take such action as you may think expedient in the premises. If in your judgment the price paid is satisfactory, and it is considered necessary that I should sign the deed, in order to perfect and make the title good, it will be cheerfully and promptly done whenever your wishes are certified to me by a resolution, or an act passed by your honorable body.

SWAMP LANDS.

All the swamp lands belonging to the literary fund, except a very inconsiderable portion, (which were inadvertently overlooked) after having been frequently and extensively advertised, were, on the 16th day of September last, contracted to be

stockholders. It is in the following words, to-wit: "I feel constrained, before closing this report, to say that owing to the impoverished condition of the country, the heavy losses which the people of our State have sustained by the result of the late terrible conflict we have recently been engaged in with our brethren of the North, I cannot see any immediate prospect of penetrating our Western territory much beyond Morganton, unless the State shall assume a larger portion of the expense of construction than she is now liable for, and as there is but little probability of this for some time to come, it occurs to me that it would be highly advantageous to all parties concerned, individual stockholders as well as the State, either to put the road and all of its privileges and immunities in market for sale to the best purchaser, who will guarantee to complete it through to its Western terminus within a reasonable time, or to consolidate the Western North Carolina, the North Carolina and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Companies into one Company, so as to have a single management from the seaboard to the interior. If the latter course be adopted, all our people, colored and white, get all the benefits which will have no national prejudice to contend with, no party animosities to encounter, but which will bind us together as with hooks of steel, and make us, as we should be children of an honored mother, whose every aspiration should be to promote the good of the whole, and the glory, happiness and well-being of our State and people." These were my sentiments then; they are my sentiments to-day. Time and experience have confirmed me in them, and my conviction of their soundness grows stronger and stronger every day.

I therefore suggest to the General Assembly the passage of an act to amend the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and confer upon it the necessary power and authority to purchase the Western North Carolina Railroad and its branches or divisions, the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad, and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and to build and complete the same, and when so purchased the whole to be merged into one corporation under one management, and under the name of the North Carolina Railroad Company. The Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, who I am pleased to state sustain me in recommending this legislation, have an agreement in writing from the owners of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad, (a portion of which from Morristown, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad has been finished, and is now in operation,) and from creditors and litigants of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, in which it is proposed to sell and transfer to the North Carolina Railroad Company the whole line of the Western North Carolina Railroad from Salisbury to Morristown, for about \$1,000,000, of which \$100,000 has been paid to Old Fort, about 113 miles have been finished, and from Wolf Creek to Morristown, about 40 miles have been finished, leaving a gap of about 75 miles of unfinished road. Of this unfinished portion, more than one-half the grading has been done. It is estimated that to build up this gap and have the whole line of railroad from Salisbury to Morristown completed and in good running order will cost about one and a half million dollars. Then it will cost about two and a half million more, to purchase and finish the road from Salisbury to Morristown, 230 miles in length, which will put us in communication by rail with Memphis.

A mortgage of three million dollars on the North Carolina Railroad will enable it to pay off its present mortgage, and other indebtedness, and purchase, and finish, this whole line of Railroad. The length of the North Carolina road is 223 miles, and when it has purchased and finished this line of Railroad will have a line from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Morristown, a distance of 453 miles. A mortgage on the whole line of (15,000) fifteen thousand dollars per mile would raise a little less than seven million dollars, which would enable the company to construct the road from Asheville to the Georgia line, 123 miles. Three million dollars expended in paying off its present indebtedness, and purchasing and finishing the road from Salisbury to Morristown would leave about four million for constructing the road to the Georgia line. A portion of this road has been graded, and it is estimated that less than four million dollars would finish it. And when the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad is merged into this company, which it is believed can be done on reasonably satisfactory terms, the North Carolina Railroad Company will have a line of railroad from Beaufort Harbor to the Tennessee and Georgia railroads, 666 miles in length. We will then have a railway nearly 700 miles long, with a mortgage debt of less than seven millions dollars—about \$10,000,000 per mile. Will this policy be advantageous to the stockholders in the North Carolina Railroad Company? There is in my mind no doubt that it will. It is believed that the net earnings of the Company will be largely augmented. With a mortgage debt of little less than seven million dollars, the interest on which, at a rate as high as 8 per cent per annum will be, say \$500,000. The net earnings of the North Carolina Railroad, at present, is about \$250,000. The increased business over it from these tributaries will be, say \$100,000 making \$350,000 as not earning from this line. The local business over the line from Salisbury to Morristown will more than pay its operating expenses, while the business from the connecting road at Morristown, as estimated by competent authority, will not be less than \$600,000. It is estimated, also, that if the road is constructed in the direction of Dalton, and a connection made with the Georgia roads, the net earnings from this source will be as great as that from Asheville to Morristown, while the local business will be greater. So in round numbers, if this whole policy be carried out, and the connections made with the Tennessee and Georgia roads, it is very reasonable to say that the net earnings of the whole line will reach one million dollars. Deducting \$500,000 to meet the interest on its mortgaged debt, there will be left half a million for division among stockholders.

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sold to Samuel T. Carrow, Esq., whose bid for all was considered by the Board of Education as being the most advantageous one offered. This sale, before it can be final, must have legislative sanction. At an subsequent period of our session a special message will be addressed to you on the subject, and the particular swamps, with the terms and price offered and accepted, laid before you.

VACANT LAND.
After mature consideration, I deem it proper to call attention to the vacant lands belonging to the State, and which are subject to entry. I am decidedly of the opinion that no one not an actual and bona-fide citizen of the State, should be authorized to take up any portion of said lands at the insignificant prices now fixed by law. These lands should be held in reserve for our own citizens, many of whom are without homes of their own, and unable to purchase them except at very low prices.

It has come to my knowledge that speculative living outside of the State, and who never expect to become citizens of it, have entered and are still entering large bodies of our vacant lands, particularly in the western part of the State, and I fear, not for the purpose of settling among us and improving the country, but with the purpose and intention of enriching themselves at the expense of the State and impoverishment of our own people. In my opinion it would be better for the State to donate this land in small quantities, without money and without price, to its poor and landless citizens, rather than sell it to strangers, whose only purpose seems to be to fill their own coffers, and therefore to recommend that you enact a law requiring every person, or party, entering our vacant lands, to make an affidavit in due form of law, and file the same with the entry-taker in the county where the land is situated, that it is entered for his or her own use and not for another, and that he or they are bona-fide citizens of the State of North Carolina.

IMMIGRATION.
I cannot too earnestly recommend the adoption of suitable measures to encourage immigration to the State, and to stay as far as practicable, the tide of emigration from the State.

In 1790, North Carolina contained a total population of 393,751, ranking as the third State in the Union, Virginia being first and Pennsylvania second. With as large a territory as New York, she had at that time a population equal to that State, and the two States started in the race of progress with the same number (sixteen) of representatives in Congress. In 1800 North Carolina had receded to the fourth rank among the States, with 478,103 inhabitants, an increase of only 84,352 in ten years. In 1810, she held her position as the fourth in rank, with 555,500 inhabitants, and an increase of 77,407. In 1820, she still retained this rank, with 638,829 inhabitants, and an increase of 83,329. From this period she began to decline in population, in comparison with other States. In 1830, she had fallen to the fifth rank, with a population of 737,987, an increase of 99,158 inhabitants. In 1840, she had fallen to the seventh rank, with 753,039 an increase in ten years of only 15,432. In 1850, she had fallen to the tenth rank, with 869,039, an increase of 115,620. In 1860, she was the twelfth in rank, having a total population of 992,622, and an increase of 123,583. In 1870, she was the fourteenth in rank, numbering a population of 1,071,361, and an increase for the preceding ten years of 78,739.

In examining these figures we find great fluctuations in population from time to time, as given in the census. Why is this? The answer is, that at different periods of our history there have been large depletions of our population by emigration to the West and South, while the loss thus sustained has not been made up by accession in considerable numbers from other States, or from foreign countries. And thus it is, that being drained of her sons and daughters without inviting immigration to herself in return, the State has decreased in the scale of States, while other States, fed with her blood, and by steady currents of emigrants from Europe, have increased in population, wealth and power. The exodus of our people may be seen in the following statement, with a comparison as to the influx of immigrants to our borders: In 1870, there were 1,028,678 native North Carolinians, and only 42,683 natives of other States and foreigners within our borders, making a total of 1,071,361 inhabitants. Meanwhile, within the other States of the Union, the wandering children of our State, who had been going forth from us since 1870, answer to the roll-call to the number of 264,679. These are scattered principally in the South and South-west. Thus, while we can count but 42,683 immigrants to our State, more than a quarter of a million of our people can be counted in other States, and of these 42,683 strangers who have been welcomed among us, only 3,029 are of foreign birth, principally from Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, while other States number, such accessions by hundreds of thousands, and are still receiving them with open arms from all parts of the world. It is not to be expected that the emigration of our people Westward can be checked, and to induce emigration from other regions to settle among us, by encouraging judicial and useful schemes of internal improvement—by the establishment of manufactures of various kinds, thus adding to capital, and at the same time giving employment to thousands who are now idle, or thriftless or homeless in their pursuit—by opening and maintaining liberally public schools for the education of the children and youth of the State—by encouraging and fostering in every practical way the great interests of agriculture and mercantile arts, providing as we can our own supplies of every kind, and fabricating the raw articles here at home, thus retaining the profits of manufacturing among ourselves, and by cultivating a just sentiment of State pride and self-respect, and a spirit of forbearance, generosity and kindness towards each other, remembering the past only in the light of charity and good-will, and drawing from it only lessons which will teach us to think more of ourselves, and of each other as North Carolinians. By doing these things, gentlemen, actively and perseveringly, and with a purpose to know no such word as "failure" when our common mother, whom we all love so well, is to be improved and enriched, and elevated in all desirable respects among her sister States, I verily believe that our best wishes and efforts for her will be crowned with full success. With a climate which is in itself a luxury enjoyed by few other people; in a region whose soil produces in greater or less perfection every staple and nearly every article grown on the North American Continent; with mines of iron, coal, copper, gold, lead, mica, granite, marble, and many other ores; with timber of all kinds, comparatively

as yet untouched; with water power inexhaustible, from the midland counties to the Tennessee line; with lime and marl, and other fertilizers in the earth ready to be used to improve the soil, and with millions of acres of virgin land adapted to cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, rice, barley, rye, the grape and almost every other production; with the law faithfully executed and peace and order prevailing everywhere within our borders, and exalted as we are by a kind Providence from the rigor and protracted winters of the North, and the scorching suns of the far South, I think it can be truly said that no State offers more solid attractions to immigrants than does North Carolina.

There have been so many plans suggested with the view of promoting immigration to the State, I hesitate to recommend any particular one. The whole subject is, after all, in your hands. I am satisfied that you do not, properly estimate its importance. Let me, respectfully and earnestly urge you to address yourselves to the work with a purpose and vigor which shall ensure good results. And allow me to add, in concluding this subject, that any plan that may be decided, and from which we may expect success, must be conceived and operated as to put immigrants in possession of all the information touching the advantages which our State presents to them, and this information must be laid by us before the immigrants themselves before they come to us. In doing this we should not compete with other States, have to compete with landed corporations, with railroad monopolies, with prejudice, ignorance, and falsehood; but if we begin with an earnest determination, and persevere as we should, it will not be long before we shall witness gratifying results from our labor. In a matter so important, we should not count our dollars, for money judiciously expended in this business will in due season repay the State an hundred, yea verily, a thousand fold.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
In the North Carolina Agricultural Society we have a common rallying point for all the good people of the State, irrespective of their opinions on political subjects. The object of its officers has been to foster not only agriculture, but also manufacturing and mechanical arts, and the result has been highly encouraging and gratifying. By the annual exhibitions of the products of the State; by the coming together of the best and most enterprising of our citizens; by bringing to the attention of capitalists of other States and the Canada our superior advantages, this organization has materially aided in infusing energy among our people as well as inducing strangers to settle among us. Owing to the general poverty and depression, it was difficult work at first, but the Society has struggled on until it has succeeded in making a Fair creditable to the State and honorable to their own energy and spirit of perseverance. The annual exhibitions demonstrate that within the last four years blooded stock has been extensively introduced, improvements in the mechanical arts have been made, manufacturing has been fostered, and mineral wealth is being unearthed to which nothing of the great improvements which have been in the science of farming. The Agricultural Society has convinced our people not only of the importance of State pride, but also of our own importance as a people and a State.

It has demonstrated the vastness of resources, which if developed, will bring not only wealth, but independence to the people. It has shown that we have within ourselves everything necessary to build up ourselves in industry and a soil to produce, and to supply the staff of life, but raw material to supply manufactures. The officers of the Society have appointed a committee to apply to your honorable body for amendments to their charter to enable them to extend their efforts beyond the great centres of our population and trade into the remotest corners of the State. I most cheerfully recommend you to co-operate with them in every available way for the extension and usefulness of their valuable institution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.
An election was held on the first Thursday in August last for the purpose of submitting to the people certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, which had been passed by the Legislature, and passed by the Legislature of 1870-71-72-73, and which, if properly adopted could not go into force until ratified by a vote of the people. The result of the election has not yet been officially ascertained, and it is not yet known whether the amendments have been made in conformity to provisions of the Constitution. I do not feel authorized to place any obstructions in the way of their becoming a reality. If it shall turn out that the legislation which has been done on this subject has been properly done, and if the amendments have not been made in conformity to provisions of the Constitution, I do not feel authorized to place any obstructions in the way of their becoming a reality. If it shall turn out that the legislation which has been done on this subject has been properly done, and if the amendments have not been made in conformity to provisions of the Constitution, I do not feel authorized to place any obstructions in the way of their becoming a reality.

You, gentlemen, are here in annual session by virtue of the second section of the second article of the Constitution of 1868. You have once before been in annual session under the same charter. How can you then, after the first Monday in December, prolong your annual session by the charter by which you were authorized to hold annual sessions shall have been repealed? It will not do to say a law was passed authorizing you to meet, notwithstanding the amendment should be adopted. The Constitution is the supreme law and no statute can override it. It is not disputed that the General Assembly may adjourn to a future specified day, instead of *ad hoc*, but it is not conceded that this enables it to silence the Constitution, and by artificial render nugatory its provisions. It is true that you did at your last session pass a resolution to meet again on the first Monday in November, 1873, thereby conceding that without the enabling aid of a resolution, or enactment, you could not meet on that day if the amendment providing for biennial session should be adopted. There was no necessity for the resolution, because the Constitution as it then stood, and as it now stands, made it imperative upon you to convene at that time, and you could not disregard it. Why, then, pass a resolution to do what the Constitution enjoins, *aye, command* you to do? You are now here in regular annual session in obedience to the Constitution or you are here on your own adjournment, and this is the continuation of your last session.

Which, gentlemen, is it? If it is a regular session as provided by the Constitution, then I am performing my duty in addressing this communication to you; but if it is only a continuation of your last sitting, then I am performing a work entirely gratuitous and not required of me by the Constitution or by the law. Believing that the resolution to which I have adverted is of no binding force, I feel it to be my duty to inform you, that out of the abundance of caution, it would be well to enter upon the consideration of legislation, and consummate it before the day appointed for adjournment, and declaring the vote on the constitutional amendments, lest it may turn out, after that time that your honorable body is *functus officio*, and all of your acts of legislation null and void.

THE PENITENTIARY.
The report of the directors and officers of this institution is herewith transmitted to the General Assembly. It is a matter of satisfaction and gratulation to find the penitentiary in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the reverse circumstances by which it has been surrounded, and the difficulties always attendant upon the management of a penal institution, and that it is evident that the bulk of the population of the State is tending to the penitentiary, and that the several counties are relieved of a considerable expense incident to keeping them in the county jails. This is a matter of great importance, and it should be, for in the penitentiary all the ends designed for the punishment and reformation of persons convicted of crime and felonies, can be best realized, and at far less expense to the tax-payers. The great increase in the number of convicts creates a corresponding increase of expenditure so long as the labor of the convicts is employed on the public buildings of the State. The expenses might be lessened, however, by diverting the labor of a portion of the convicts to some employment that would bring a revenue to the State. If a portion of the prisoners were put to work in a shoe shop, and a part to manufacturing furniture or agricultural implements, it would diminish the cost of their imprisonment, while a considerable number could be kept at work on the other public buildings. This is evidently a matter of moment to the State, not only with regard to the saving of money, but because it would be the means of training the younger convicts to a valuable trade that will enable them when discharged from confinement to obtain a livelihood, and relieve the community of an idle and vicious population. Such good results have been seen in cases already discharged, where they had been kept at work in the small shoe shop established and operated at the penitentiary. It would require the judges of our courts to sentence all convicts, under twenty or twenty-five years, to learn some trade in the penitentiary, and make the sentence long enough to perfect them in the mysteries of the trade. I would respectfully recommend that the General Assembly to chapter 144 of the laws of 1872-73, it being the revenue law, and to section four of class I. This forbids any of the tax collected for the penitentiary to be used for any purpose but the support of the institution, and the erection of the other walls around the same, and for no other purpose," thus peremptorily stopping all work on the main building and the erection of cells for the safe keeping of the convicts. That this was not the intention of the General Assembly is evident from the provisions of chapter 137 of the laws of 1872-73, which was amended by the General Assembly on the same day with the Revenue Law, where in section four, the Board of Directors "is directed to prosecute to as early a completion as possible the construction of the Penitentiary," and in section one to make as many of \$30,000, and in section two to make as many of \$30,000, and in section three to make as many of \$30,000, and in section four to make as many of \$30,000, and in section five to make as many of \$30,000, and in section six to make as many of \$30,000, and in section seven to make as many of \$30,000, and in section eight to make as many of \$30,000, and in section nine to make as many of \$30,000, and in section ten to make as many of \$30,000, and in section eleven to make as many of \$30,000, and in section twelve to make as many of \$30,000, and in section thirteen to make as many of \$30,000, 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LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to eight p. m. during the week. Time of arrival and closing the mails. N. W. N. C. R. R. from Greensboro to Salem, due 6.30 p. m., closes at 9 p. m.

Mount Airy mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12.30 p. m.

Mailbox mail due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail closes every Monday at 7 a. m.; due every Tuesday by 7 p. m.

Jonesville mail due every Friday by 7 p. m.; closes at 9 p. m.

Waketown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 7 a. m.; due by 8 p. m.

As no mails are received or sent on Sunday the Office will not be open on that day.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

We learn with pleasure that the ladies of our town intend making arrangements for improving the Moravian Cemetery. Some of the oldest graves need fixing up, and we are sure under their auspices it will be well done.

Our attention has been drawn to the wanton mutilation of numerous tombstones by breaking off letters and otherwise injuring them.

This ought not to be, and the persons guilty of such acts should be severely punished. There are laws for the protection of Cemeteries against such depredations and we hope due precautions will be taken to prevent any recurrence of such mischief. A little attention in that direction by those who reside near the grounds, and by others who daily pass through Cedar avenue, might do much to stop it.

Every right-minded person would scorn to injure these silent monuments of departed ones, generally placed there by gentle hands and bedewed with tears of sorrow and affection. They should be kept sacred and only those who are lost to all the higher and most generous impulses of our nature would dare to desecrate the resting place of his fellow-being.

Some attribute these mutilations to thoughtless children, but in many cases the work is done in a manner pointing to older hands. Out upon the person who would be guilty of such an act.

The custom of decorating the graves has also been interfered with by the removal of choice bouquets of flowers. We are sorry to make a note of these things, but our attention has been so frequently drawn to the matter that a public protest should be entered against all depredations in the grounds of the Church and our educational institutions.

Complaints have also been made relative to the assemblage of boys in the cemetery and seating themselves on the graves, thus frequently preventing relatives of the dead from approaching the spots most sacred to them. A little forethought would prevent this nuisance, as in this case it is most probably the result of thoughtlessness.

Coopers.—A good, active cooper is very much needed in this place.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Very little important business was transacted. The cases of conspiracy to prevent collection of railroad tax were continued. Two persons submitted, and judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

State against County Commissioners for refusing to levy tax to pay railroad bonds, was removed to Davidson on affidavit of the prosecutor.

In the case of State against Ezra Hauser, judgment was suspended on condition that he, Hauser, leaves the State.

The case of the State against Sheriff Gentry, for allowing escape of W. D. McGill, removed from Stokes county, was dismissed.

CATAWBA WINE.—Thanks to Mr. T. L. Hine, of this place, for a bottle of his fine Catawba Wine.

R. A. WOMACK & Co. have removed to the Vogler Building, and will be pleased to see their friends. Goods will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BARN BURN.—On Friday night, 21st inst., the tobacco barn of Wm. Stone, in this county, containing two "curings" of tobacco, was destroyed by fire,—the work an incendiary. At the same time the mouth of Mr. Stone's horse was badly cut by some fiend in human shape.

WE refer to our advertising columns for a notice of Hege & Glascock's foundry. Their work is reliable.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

North Carolina is put down as having seventeen factories, while the census really gives her twenty-eight, which make cloths and five which make only yarns. These have three steam engines and thirty-three water-wheels. The capital employed is \$1,139,900, and the wages paid out \$182,961, while the value of materials consumed amounts to \$963,809; then the gross amount of exports is reported at \$1,280,035. That it appears there is a net profit of \$133,275, making within \$24.33 of 12 per cent upon the capital reported as invested. Since the publication of the census report two or three more factories have been built, making about thirty-five altogether.

While a revenue collector was settling with a liquor dealer in Edgecombe county for his retail license, an old shlyock, who happened to be present, assumed the role of an "informer," and after the settlement, took the officer to one side and informed him that the party who had just paid retail tax, had sold him a barrel of whiskey, and was therefore liable for a tax as a whole-sale dealer. The collector then inquired of his informant, what he thought the barrel of whiskey for? He replied, "merely to sell to my own hands." Whereupon the aforesaid collector clamped him for a \$25 fee, and how much more for hush money, we did not learn. Served him right.—Wilson Advance.

The Hickory Press says: J. W. Champagne, the traveling artist of "Scribner's Monthly," has purchased the "Mountain Island" in the French Broad river just above the Warm Springs in Madison county. We understand it is the intention of the artist to follow in the footsteps of Blannerhasset, in all save treason, and "decorate this beautiful isle with all the embellishments of fancy."

The Raleigh News says: We learn that Mr. T. N. Ramsey is meeting with much success in his tour through the State in the interests of the Good Templars. He has recently organized lodges at Yadkin College, Davidson county; Mocksville, Forsk's Church, Davidson county; Smith's Grove, Davie county; Farmington, Davie county; Centre Church, Davie county.

The following were convicted at Ashville Federal Court of counterfeiting, and were sentenced to Albany penitentiary for a term of two years with a fine of \$2,000: T. Barker, Ashe county; Dr. L. P. Blackburn, Mitchell county; A. M. Cabel, Graham; R. L. D. Burdfield, Swain; D. Frasier, Mitchell; J. H. Lewis, Graham; Henry Butler, Mitchell; J. S. Hyde, Graham.

Governor Caldwell has employed as counsel for the State to assist the Attorney General in the case of Self vs. David A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer of North Carolina, (which is the suit of the Special Tax Bond-holders against the State of North Carolina), Hon. B. F. Moore, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, and Hon. K. P. Battle.

At the Insane Asylum the total number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 22nd day of February, 1856, is 1053; the total number of discharges for the same time is 801; of whom 262 were cured; 95 improved; 170 unimproved; 274 died; leaving now under treatment, 242.

His Excellency Gov. Caldwell, during the year ending Oct. 31, 1873, issued forty-eight pardons, four commutations and one respite. Of those pardoned, 18 were white and 30 colored; of the commutations 1 was white and 3 colored. The respite was granted to an aged colored woman.

The Concord Sun says: Jennie Harris, aged one hundred and four years, died near Rocky River Church on the 5th of November. She lived to see six generations of her former master's family.

At the close of a seven days' meeting at Concord church (Iredell) twenty persons were received into the Presbyterian church says the N. C. Presbyterian. Seventy accessions to the same church in two months.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn that the tobacco factories at the growing village of Durham suspended work in the early part of last week.

Pitt county stands third on the list of North Carolina counties in the amount of cotton produced last year, and second in the production of corn.

The Greensboro Patriot says the project of building a railroad, with the aid of an English company, to Cheraw, has collapsed.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh on the first Monday in December.

A pumpkin raised by Mr. W. A. McGinn, of Mecklenburg county, weighs eighty-one pounds.

Hon. W. A. Graham is preparing an article on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The News says there is no trace of Mr. Armstrong who so mysteriously disappeared in Brooklyn two weeks ago.

Last week, nearly one-half of the number of hands employed at the Greensboro Handle Works, were thrown out of employment.

TROPICAL FRUITS.—A Fresh supply of Oranges, Lemons, and other Tropical Fruits just received at C. W. VOGEL'S Grocery Store.

My Banner bravely faunts the Trade Winds.

ZEVELY'S DRUGS AND MEDICINES, FINE CUTLERY, PEPPER, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. WOMACK & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (new) 50 a 30	Salt 1 80 a 100
Corn, (old) 65 a 70	" American 0 00
Wheat, 1 55 a 1 65	Candles ada. 30 a 25
Flour, 3 80 a 4 25	Oils, Lined, 0 00 a 25
Meal, 2 50 a 3 00	" Kerosene, 40 a 50
Chop, 12 a 15	Sheetings, Fries' B. 10
Bacon, 12 a 15	" 11
Pork, 7 00 a 8 00	Yarn, Fries, 1 30 a 1 40
Lard, 11 a 12	Iron, 54 a 6
Eggs, 15 a 20	Nails, 64 a 7
Molasses, 28 a 40	Calif. Skins, green, 20 cts.
Cheese Pac. 18 a 25	Tallow, 10 a 12
" Mount, 15 a 20	Becowax, 28 a 30
Butter, 25 a 30	Clover Seed, 0 00 a 0 00
Apples, green, 50 a 1 00	Bergs Flour, Fruit 50
dried, 5 a 10	Brick, 6 00 a 10 00
Potatoes, 50 a 60	Shingles, 4 50 a 5 25
" Irish, 50 a 60	Long leaf pine, 4 50 a 5 25
Sugar, 25 a 30	Hay, per cwt. 40 a 50
Coffee, 10 a 14	Rags, 3 a 4
" crushed, 15 a 18	Butter Beans, 10
Dried Peas, 10 a 21.	

New York, Nov. 24.—Cotton, 154 a 00; Flour, 50 a 75; Corn, 69 a 00; Wheat, 1 55 a 00; Gold, 110 a 00.

Baltimore, Nov. 24.—Cotton 134 1/4; Flour 7 25 a 30 00; Wheat, 1 65 a 1 71; Corn white, 80 a 00; yellow, 60 a 68; Oats, 48 a 50; Peas, 70 a 00; Whisky, 90 a 00 a 100; Lard, 7 1/2 a 8.

Charlotte, Nov. 24.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour, 4 25 a 5 50; Corn, 70 a 75; Oats, 45 a 50; Wheat, 1 45 a 1 50; Whisky, 90 a 00 a 100; Peas, 70 a 00; Lard, 11 a 12.

Richmond, Nov. 24.—Wheat, 1 50 a 1 75; Corn 80 a 00; Oats 50 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 25 a 8 00.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19.—Bacon 14 a 15; Flour, 36 a 00 a 77; Corn 95 a 100; Oats, 65 a 75; Bye, 1 00; Wheat, 1 50; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, 82 a 00; Whisky, Brandy, 22 a 30; Salt, 1 75 a 1 00.

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1840. Over 30 Years, 1873. SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

And after thirty years' trial, the "PAIN-KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of considerable variety of diseases; it is admirably suited for every race. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest.

It is justly styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of considerable variety of diseases; it is admirably suited for every race. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest.

Thirty years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficiency of any medicine, and that the PAIN-KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors' claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a sure and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Be sure you buy none but the genuine, manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SONS, Providence, R. I.

Sole Sold by all Druggists.



SALEM Agricultural Works, SALEM, N. C.

C. A. HEGE, G. T. GLASCOCK, Proprietors.

WE have just started a FOUNDRY at Salem, N. C., under the name and style of the Salem Agricultural Works. We have also on hand a large lot of Agricultural Implements and Labor Saving Machinery.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Iron, or Brass casting at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, considering the freight. We would therefore solicit your orders for work in our line. We shall make Plows, Flow Points, Mill-Gearing, Mill Gudgeons, Andirons, Hollow Ware, and all kinds of repairs for horse powers, &c., &c.

We expect to keep on hand also, a varied assortment of labor saving machinery, such as Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Nishwiler's Harrows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Vegetable Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Fire Engines, Saws, Hand Saws, Pegging Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

100,000 lbs. Old Castings Wanted. We will pay the highest market price for OLD IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

Bring on your Old Metal, and exchange for new. Save all the little pieces, be they ever so few; And when you have collected every one you can find, Don't make a mistake, but bring it in mind. To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works.

It is there they make the new things out of the old. Out of the sand they take something better than gold. Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do, Cheap, Smooth, Substantial, Perfect and True, At the Salem Agricultural Works.

If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not, Go to their Works, and see what they've got; They'll not charge you for merely looking around. But hope to sell you something as soon as that something you have found.

At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C. Nov. 27, 1873.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE For 1874.

300 Pages, 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German Edition at a special price.

Address: JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1873.—48.

The General R. E. Lee Monument. The colossal monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee which is now being erected by subscription under the direction and skill of Prof. Volentine, will, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country.

The structure is to be erected on a mountain, the figure of Gen'l Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible date, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished names as Gen'l Pendleton, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnston, Col. Jas. K. McDermott, Gen. Davidson, and others, have, by permission, authorized the publication and sale of a perfect life size steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Lee. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of the Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen'l R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold by subscription, through regular agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Bostick & Co., Nos. 177 and 178 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

THE SCRAP BOOK. A few spec- imens of this Scrap Book still on hand. Price 10 cents by mail.

AGENTS! We wish to employ energetic and responsible men to canvass for the PRESS.

MUSIC.—A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious medicinal substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE, containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE. Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unequalled testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

IT HAS NO EQUAL. It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured Only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA. Price \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

D. P. MAST, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WINSTON, N. C.

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For Pamphlet and Test Report address N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

NOTICE IS hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity. November 6, 1873. [45]

Strupe's Upper Leather, HEAVY AND LIGHT, FOR SALE AT WOMACK & CO'S, Sept. 11, 1873-37

ESTABLISHED 1827! THE OLD FASHIONED PRINTING AT THIS OFFICE

FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE. ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

A. S. JONES, Barber, A GAIN offers his services to his old friends and customers at the stand formerly occupied by Claiborne Lash, in the Store building of Patterson & Co. He will also be prepared, in a short time, to work ladies' hair into Curls, Frisettes, &c., at reasonable rates. 37 1/2

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE. In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte.	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" Air-line Junction.	2.50 "	8.30 "
" Salisbury.	5.02 "	10.21 "
" Greensboro.	8.12 "	12.45 P. M.
" Danville.	11.17 "	8.12 "
" Burkeville.	3.34 A. M.	7.41 "
Arrive Richmond.	6.35 "	10.27 "

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond.	1.05 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
" Burkeville.	4.10 "	8.29 "
" Danville.	8.45 "	12.48 P. M.
" Greensboro.	11.38 "	3.50 "
" Salisbury.	2.03 A. M.	6.06 "
Arrive Charlotte.	4.05 "	8.15 "

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Greensboro.	8.20 P. M.	Arrive 11.38 P. M.
" Comp's Shops.	10.50 "	9.30 "
" Raleigh.	1.40 A. M.	5.36 "
" Goldsboro.	2.30 "	4.30 "

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of route.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem.	8.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Kennersville.	9.15 "	9.30 "
Friendship.	9.32 "	9.35 "
New Garden.	9.45 "	9.46 A. M.
Greensboro.	10.00 P. M.	

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro.	4.30 P. M.	4.40 "
Salem Junction.	4.50 "	4.51 "
Friendship.	5.03 "	5.07 "
Kennersville.	5.37 "	5.50 P. M.
Salem.	6.25 P. M.	

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent. T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

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Books, Newspapers and Almanacs, CHEAP.

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THE public are most respectfully invited to call and examine my new and handsome stock of goods, suitable for holiday presents, superior to anything ever offered in my line, in this market, and at greatly reduced rates.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. J. H. ZEVELY.

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Such as, PAPER MACHE DESKS, BRONZE AND GLASS INKSTANDS, PEARL CARD CASES, FANCY PENHOLDERS, LETTER WEIGHTS, &c., &c.

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THE FLEETWOOD SCROLL SAW should be in the hands of all amateurs.

Runs easy as a Sewing Machine. Will readily saw 3 inch material. Send for Catalogue to C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

This Saw will be on exhibition at Salem and Salisbury Fairs.

Executors Sale. HAVING this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Solomon Tansou, deceased, according to law, I will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said testator, in Bethania, on the 16th day of December next, all the personal property belonging to my testator, consisting of valuable

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING and WAGON MAKER'S TOOLS, CORN, HAY, 4 FINE HOGS, 1 COW, and other valuable property.

Terms, Cash. J. C. CONRAD, Executor of Solomon Tansou, dec'd.

Nov.

